

**26523. Adulteration and misbranding of L. G. C. Lee's Herbal Compound; misbranding of Chlor-O-Zone. U. S. v. 48 Bottles of L. G. C. Lee's Herbal Compound. U. S. v. 33 Bottles of Chlor-O-Zone. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 37556, 37557. Sample nos. 54709-B, 54710-B.)**

These cases involved interstate shipments of L. G. C. Lee's Herbal Compound and Chlor-O-Zone. L. G. C. Lee's Herbal Compound was represented on the label to contain potassium iodide, iron iodide, iron peptonate, and sodium salicylate, when in fact it contained no potassium iodide, no iron iodide, and no significant amounts of iron peptonate or sodium salicylate; the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the article; and the label and package bore and contained false and fraudulent representations regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article. The Chlor-O-Zone was represented on the label as the most powerful known germicide, when in fact it was not; and the label and package bore and contained false and fraudulent representations regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article.

On April 7, 1936, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 quart bottles and 24 pint bottles of L. G. C. Lee's Herbal Compound, and a libel praying seizure and condemnation of Chlor-O-Zone at Buffalo, N. Y. It was alleged that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce March 9, 1936, by the Erie Laboratories from Cleveland, Ohio, and that L. G. C. Lee's Herbal Compound was adulterated and misbranded, and the Chlor-O-Zone was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

L. G. C. Lee's Herbal Compound was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, since it contained no potassium iodide, no iron iodide, and no significant amount of iron peptonate or sodium salicylate. Said article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements appearing on the bottle labels and on the cartons of one lot, representing that the article contained potassium iodide, iron iodide, iron peptonate, and sodium salicylate, were false and misleading. Said article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein. Misbranding of the article was alleged further in that statements appearing on the bottle labels represented the curative or therapeutic effects of the article falsely and fraudulently with respect to systemic disturbances manifested as eruptions, pimples, tetter, acne, rash, and other minor skin diseases, and a general low state of health. Said article in the 22 quart bottles was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements appearing on the cartons regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective in eliminating uric acid from the system, and in the treatment of skin eruptions and minor skin troubles, in strengthening the nervous system, in the treatment of arthritis, lumbago, sciatica and similar afflictions; as an alterative to re-establish healthy functions of the system; in the treatment of scrofula, acne, boils, and all sorts of impure, unhealthy conditions of the blood; as a stimulant to the nervous system, to increase the functional activity of all the organs, improving digestion, nutrition, and circulation; in the treatment of chronic constipation and to restore tone to relaxed bowel muscles, insuring permanent beneficial results; as a systemic antiseptic; to increase resistance of the body to infections and to combat the germs in the blood that bring on boils and septicemia, and other poisonous substances circulating in the blood; as a febrifuge and general detoxant; in the treatment of hepatic torpor, sluggish liver, and chronic constipation; as an alterative to increase all glandular secretions, to break down waste tissue, and to eliminate poisonous substances from the system; to enrich the blood by furnishing iron to the hemoglobin of the red corpuscles; in the treatment of nervous and run-down conditions wherein the patient lacks pep or ambition, is easily tired out and easily exhausted, and in the treatment of headaches and dizzy spells, lifeless and colorless complexion, failing memory, sleeplessness, coated tongue, bad breath, and pale and anemic conditions.

Chlor-O-Zone was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "a new Germicide more powerful than any heretofore known", borne on the label, was false and misleading. Said article was alleged to be misbranded further in that statements, appearing on the bottle labels of one lot, "The Ideal Daily Mouth Wash for the treatment of Pyorrhea, Tender, Bleeding Spongy or Receding Gums. Keeps the gums firm and healthy, \* \* \*" and the statements, appearing on the bottle labels of the remaining lot, "It reduced infections of

wounds in Allied Camps and Hospitals from 75% to almost nothing, saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of soldiers \* \* \* Pyorrhea In established advanced stages use full strength \* \* \* General Antisepsis of Mouth, Teeth, Throat \* \* \* Stomatitis \* \* \* Trench Mouth, Dermatitis—Eczema \* \* \* Tonsillitis—Sore Throat \* \* \* Pink Eye—Conjunctivitis—Vaginitis—Leucorrhea”, falsely and fraudulently represented the curative or therapeutic effects of the article as an antiseptic and with respect to the diseases and conditions named.

On May 11, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26524. Adulteration and misbranding of Ward's Vitamized Tonic Tablets. U. S. v. 48 Dozen Bottles of Ward's Vitamized Tonic Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37570. Sample no. 63108-B.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of Ward's Vitamized Tonic Tablets represented on the label to contain certain numbers of units of vitamin A and vitamin D, when in fact they contained less than such numbers of said units.

On April 9, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 48 dozen bottles of Ward's Vitamized Tonic Tablets at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 27, 1936, by the Savoy Drug & Chemical Co., from Chicago, Ill., and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, "Each tablet contains 1100 units Vitamin A and 500 units Vitamin D, which is equivalent to the vitamin content of one-half teaspoonful pure Cod Liver Oil."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Ward's Vitamized Tonic Tablets Each tablet contains 1100 units Vitamin A and 500 units Vitamin D, which is equivalent to the vitamin content of one-half teaspoonful pure Cod Liver Oil", was false and misleading when applied to a product containing less than 550 U. S. P. units of vitamin A and less than 156 U. S. P. units of vitamin D.

On June 27, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26525. Adulteration and misbranding of Alco-Sponge-Rub Alcohol. U. S. v. 216 Bottles of Alco-Sponge-Rub Alcohol. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37577. Sample no. 64010-B.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of Alco-Sponge-Rub Alcohol which was labeled to represent that it consisted of ordinary (ethyl) alcohol, when in fact it consisted of a mixture of isopropyl alcohol and water.

On April 11, 1936, the United States attorney for the Middle District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 216 bottles of Alco-Sponge-Rub Alcohol at Greensboro, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 22, 1936, by the Mills Sales Co., from New York, N. Y., and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, "Alcohol", since the article did not consist of ordinary (ethyl) alcohol, but did consist of a mixture of isopropyl alcohol and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Alcohol", was false and misleading when applied to a product consisting of a mixture of isopropyl alcohol and water. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the package failed to bear upon its label a statement of the quantity or proportion of isopropyl alcohol contained in the article, since the statement "70 Proof Isopropyl" was meaningless.

On June 10, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*